

**THOMAS SHELBY'S STAGES OF GRIEF AS REFLECTED IN *PEAKY
BLINDERS* FILM SERIES**

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*



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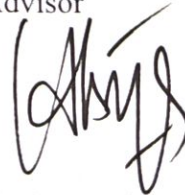
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Thankyou for the attention.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My self.
2. My beloved parents, Mr. Ponco Adi Sutarto and Mrs. Sri Hartati (Almh).
3. My beloved sister and brother, Pohar Jaelani dan Ayu Sekar Ramadhani.
4. Yuli Kartika, S.Pd.

MOTTO

Die Hölle Ist Leer, Alle Teufel Sind Hier!

Das Ende ist der Anfang und der Anfang das Ende.

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Thomas Shelby's Stages of Grief as Reflected in Peaky Blinders Film Series* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

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Sukoharjo, March 5th 2024

The researcher



Bagus Hidayatullah

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ABSTRACT

Bagus Hidayatullah. 2024. *Thomas Shelby's Stages of Grief as Reflected in Peaky Blinders Film Series*. Thesis. English Letters. Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

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Every human being born into the world will one day experience death. The word death in someone's ears will sound scary. There are numerous reasons why death can be feared: whether by war, disease, accident, or affliction by other people. For a few who are fortunate, death for all humans is accompanied by pain.

The loss of a loved one provides deep grief for a person, several stages that will be passed until finally accepting the reality of the departure of a loved one requires time, energy and a strong heart to be able to accept sincerely the events that occur. In order to further understand the grief response, the research intends to analyze Thomas Shelby in *Peaky Blinders* film series by Steven Knight using Kübler-Ross's *On Death and Dying* (1969) which is commonly known as the five stages of grief to conduct this research.

The researcher used Steven Knight's *Peaky Blinders* film series starting from the third season to be analysed. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method based on the analysis that the researcher examined the psychological state of the main character using Kübler-Ross's theory through the dialogues and scenes in *Peaky Blinders* film series.

The researcher used his own interpretation with additional theories to analyze the data found from the research object. The researcher find 30 data from *Peaky Blinders* film series by Steven Knight on third season to fifth season. This research analyzes the stages of grief that experienced by Thomas Shelby in *Peaky Blinders* film series based on the dialogue text and scene.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

DN: Denial

DP: Depression

AG: Anger

AC: Acceptance

BG: Bargaining

S: Season

EPS: Episode

MC: Main Character

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Grief will be an inevitable experience of human beings. The feeling of loss as humans can not be avoided in the matter of death. According to Stroebe and Schut (1998), "Grief is the primary emotional reaction to the loss of a loved one through death, incorporating a wide array of psychological and physical symptoms and sometimes associated with adverse health consequences." This means that most terms lose someone in their statements due to death. Death is an inseparable part of life. According to Bauman (1992) states that death is the most trustworthy human experience. It is inapprehensible and beyond what human's mind can comprehend.

Every human being born into the world will one day experience death. The word death in someone's ears will sound scary. There are numerous reasons why death can be feared: whether by war, disease, accident, or affliction by other people. For a few who are fortunate, death for all humans is accompanied by pain. Some fear loneliness and isolate themselves (Feder, 1976). This is because death means that someone will lose other people around him forever, for example the death of parents, family, friends, and partners. The event of death not only involves the deceased person but also affects the loved ones left behind. Being someone who is left behind and suffering from the loss of someone close is a very sad condition. Every person who dies will be accompanied by others who are left behind, as every parent who dies will

have children left behind. The death of someone we know, let alone someone we love, care about, and are close to, there will be times when we will mourn their passing and feel deep sadness, it will greatly affect our next life.

A number of theorists have proposed models of how people go through grief stages or phases in order to come to terms with loss; however, the most well-known model of this sort is the one Kübler-Ross developed in her highly influential book *On Death and Dying* (Kübler-Ross, 1969), in an attempt to identify universal patterns in the grieving process. Grief refers to the emotional experience or response of a person who may have suffered the loss of someone or something, or who may be experiencing the form of bereavement that attends the approach of his or her own death (Boerner et. al., 2016). The grief response is generally connected to degrees of suffering, which may be intense and unbearable or, in some cases, more endurable (Bruce, 2007).

The loss of a loved one provides deep grief for a person, several stages that will be passed until finally accepting the reality of the departure of a loved one requires time, energy and a strong heart to be able to accept sincerely the events that occur. Leaving someone dear or loved such as parents, lovers, siblings will make deep sorrow, based on research conducted by Elizabeth Kubler Ross, namely the five stages of grief for patients who have chronic or deadly diseases.

The Kübler-Ross model is divided into five different stages: denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance. These stages are fluid and may not be linear in their appearance as individuals follow their own unique path when coming to terms with death or change. In her research there are five stages of grief experienced by people who experience grief, it is written in her research that these stages are not only felt by people who have chronic diseases but can be felt by people who have deep grief such as losing someone they love. In order to further understand the grief response, the research intends to analyze Thomas Shelby in *Peaky Blinders* film series by Steven Knight using Kübler-Ross's *On Death and Dying* (1969) which is commonly known as the five stages of grief to conduct this research.

Here the example of grief experience by Thomas Shelby in *Peaky Blinders* film series:



Figure 1. 1 The Denial Stage of Thomas Shelby.

The picture above shows an example of the grief experienced by the main character in the face of his wife's death. The picture is the scene of Grace's death when she was shot dead in front of Thomas during the night party. Thomas was seen hugging Grace's body who was lying down after being shot.

In the stages of grief, According to Kubler-Ross Denial is a person's initial reaction while they are facing loss, bereavement, or a significant change of life. In which they cannot accept the reality of the situation. (Kubler-Ross, 1969)

This research is background by the research gap in previous studies, Grieving because of the death of family members is not only happened in the real world but also literary works. *Jack Salomon's Grief on Susies's Death in Alice Sebold's The Lovely Bones* (2018) by Shofi Zayyana Ashari Indrarti. This study aims to analyze how Jack manage his emotional responses when he is facing the loss of a loved one and how Jack transition through his grief. The second is *Stages of Grief in Kathleen Glasgow "How to Make Friends with the Dark"* (2023) by Audrey Eveline Subianto and Yohanes Kurniawan Winardi. This study aims to analyze how Tiger did not accept her mother's death. However, at the end of the story, she decides to move on and learn to make friends with her darkness.

The third is *Cameron's Stages of Grief and His Response in Anticipating His Own Death Depicted in Swan Song Film By Benjamin Cleary* (2023) by Bima Ardyandika. This study aims to identify the stages of grief of the main character, Cameron Turner and his response in each stage dealing with his grief on the Swan Song film by Benjamin Cleary used the stages of grief model by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross in distinguishing each stage with the modes of expression to find the response. The fourth is *Anne Enright's The Gathering: The Five Stages of Grief in a Liminal Space* (2023) by Margarret

Bonass Madden. This study aims to analyze the journey through grief and how it is a flexible entity which affords different reactions and experiences of grief within the liminal space. In *The Gathering*, we follow the stages of Veronica Hegarty's grief, following her younger brother's suicide, and observe how she chooses for the most part to cope in isolation. The limited space given to Veronica allows her to process her grief through the medium of memory and her composition of her grandmother's (imagined) biography. Enright's unreliable protagonist creates a bio-fictionalised past while dealing with a real present. Grief is a personal journey and closure is not always inevitable.

The Last is *Analysis of Grief in Dustin Thao's You've Reached Sam* (2023) by Icha Widyaningtyas and Ambar Andayani. This study analyzes the experience of grief by Julie in Dustin Thao's *You've Reached Sam*. The focus of this research is discusses the cause of Julie's grief, the grief stages on Julie and the effect of grief on Julie. This study uses qualitative research with psychological approach. The results show that the cause of Julie's Grief is the stress of losing a loved one. The death of her boyfriend has been a source of deep grief for Julie throughout her life.

Based on the phenomeon, researcher is interested in examining the stages of grief experienced by Thomas Shelby in the *Peaky Blinders* film series. To better understand the grief response, the research aims to analyze Thomas Selby in *Peaky Blinders* film series, which tells the story of a crime drama centered on a family of mixed Irish Travelers and Romani origins based in Birmingham, England, starting in 1919, several months after the end of the

First World War. It centers on the *Peaky Blinders* street gang and their ambitious, cunning crime boss Thomas Shelby. In the period of *Peaky Blinders*, Grace was secretly an undercover spy for the Birmingham police tasked with getting close to *Peaky Blinders* leader Thomas Shelby. The pair eventually fell in love, but when Thomas discovered her initial motives, they separated for two years. In *Peaky Blinders* season 2, Grace is reintroduced into Thomas's life as wed to another man, but their feelings remain the same, leading them to end up having a child together and getting married. Grace and Thomas's happiness doesn't last long, though: in *Peaky Blinders* season 3, episode 2, she is shot by an assassin hired by Vicente Changretta, and Grace dies in *Peaky Blinders*. Losing someone you love gives deep sadness to someone several stages that will be passed until finally being able to accept the reality of the loss of someone you love takes time to be able to sincerely accept the even that have occurred. Therefore, the research intends to how Thomas manages his emotional responses when he is facing loss of someone that he loved.

B. Limitation of the Study

The researcher identifies the stages of grief experienced by the main character. The researcher limits this discussion on Thomas Shelby stages of grief. In addition, there are many characters and six seasons in this film series. However, the researcher only focuses on one character, Thomas Shelby as the subject and uses season three up to five for this research. Thomas is the person who feels deep grief from the loss of Grace Burgess, Thomas's wife in *Peaky Blinders* Film Series by Steven Knight. The values contained in literary works basically reflect social reality and have an influence on people's lives.

C. Formulation of the Problem

In accordance to the background of study, the researcher wants to analyze Thomas Shelby's stages of grief with the death of Grace Burgess which is pictured in *Peaky Blinders* film series, research problems are formulated as follow: What Stages of Grief are found in Thomas Shelby facing Grace's death in *Peaky Blinders*?

D. Objectives of the Study

The research problems of this research develop purpose of the research to reveal the stages found in Thomas Shelby facing Grace's death *Peaky Blinders* film series.

E. Benefits of the Study

This research will give some benefits, as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefits

This research analyzes a film of Steven Knight about political history drama. In this research, the researcher would like to find out the five stages of grief by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross from main character of this series, the researcher hope that the results of this study can provide contribution of thinking and broaden understanding and ability writing in conducting scientific research.

2. Practical Benefits

Hopefully, this research will develop the writing capability, enrich literature in English Letters Program Study State Islamic University of Surakarta and outlook of stage of grief. Then also give understanding to the readers about The Five Stages of Grief by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross.

F. Definitions of the Key Terms

1. Grief

Grief refers to the emotional experience or response of a person who may have suffered the loss of someone or something, or who may be experiencing the form of bereavement that attends the approach of his or her own death (Boerner et. al., 2016).

2. Loss

Loss in an actual or potential situation that can be experienced by person when parting with something that previously existed, either in apart or in a whole, or there is a change in person life (Hidayat, 2012).

3. Death

Death is the irreversible loss of functioning of the organism as a whole (Becker 1975; Bernat, Culver, and Gert 1981).

4. Kübler Ross Model

The model is divided into five different stages: denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance. These stages are fluid and may not be linear in their appearance as individuals follow their own unique path when coming to terms with death or change (Kübler-Ross, 1969).

5. *Peaky Blinders*

Peaky Blinders is a gangster family of mixed Irish Travelers and Romani origins based in Birmingham, England, starting in 1919.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

1. Psychoanalysis Approach

There are some different terms of psychological criticism. First is *Psychological Criticism*. According to Holland (1990), ‘psychological criticism,’ this is literary criticism using formal psychology to analyze the writing or reading or content of literary texts.” *Psychoanalytic Criticism*, According to Barry (2009), “psychoanalytic criticism is a form of literary criticism which uses some of the techniques of psychoanalysis in the interpretation of literature.” In other words, apart from the difference in term of psychological criticism by Holland and Barry, the main point of psychological criticism is a kind of literary criticism. That use psychology or psychoanalysis to analyze and interpret the literature. It focused on hidden or disguised motives, which helps to clarify literature on two levels, the level of writing itself and the level of character action within the text (Emir, 2016).

According to Emir (2016), “literature and psychology are two branches of social science studying human behavior, which is psychology researches human behaviors and their causes while literature depicts human behavior through fiction.” It means that literature and psychology are complement and need each other, which makes them mutually beneficial. When psychology is used to understand psychological aspects in literary work, it will be called the psychology of literature. As stated by Ratna,” basically, the psychology of

literature gives attention to psychological problems of fictional characters in the literary works.” (2003, p.343) Then, according to Wellek and Warren (1956, p.75), “by ‘psychology of literature,’ we may mean the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or, finally, the effects of literature upon its readers (audience psychology).” This statement means that by using the psychology of literature, we can analyze literature from psychological perspectives to the author, the reader, and the literary work itself.

2. Five-Stages of Grief by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross

The Five Stages of Grief is an original composition, comprised of five movements: First Stage: Denial and Isolation, Second Stage: Anger, Third Stage: Bargaining, Fourth Stage: Depression, and Fifth Stage: Acceptance. The composition of this piece was motivated by Dr. Elisabeth Kübler-Ross’s five stages of grief (the Kübler-Ross Model), which was first presented in her book *On Death and Dying* (Kübler-Ross, 1969). The term "grief" refers to the emotional state or reaction of a person who may have experienced the loss of someone or something, or who may be going through the bereavement associated with approaching death (Boerner et. al., 2016). The grief is typically correlated with different levels of suffering, which can range from acute and intolerable to, in some situations, more tolerable. (Bruce, 2007). A number of theorists have proposed models of how people go through grief

stages or phases in order to come to terms with loss; however, the most well-known model of this sort is the one Kübler-Ross developed in her highly influential book *On Death and Dying* (Kübler-Ross, 1969), in an attempt to identify universal patterns in the grieving process.

Kübler-Ross explicitly stated that the stages “are not stops on some linear timeline in grief” (Kübler-Ross & Kessler, 2005); however, I treated them as distinct, ordered entities while composing in order to give the piece structure. In reality, a typical progression through the stages of grief is unorderly and often includes overlapping or repeated stages.

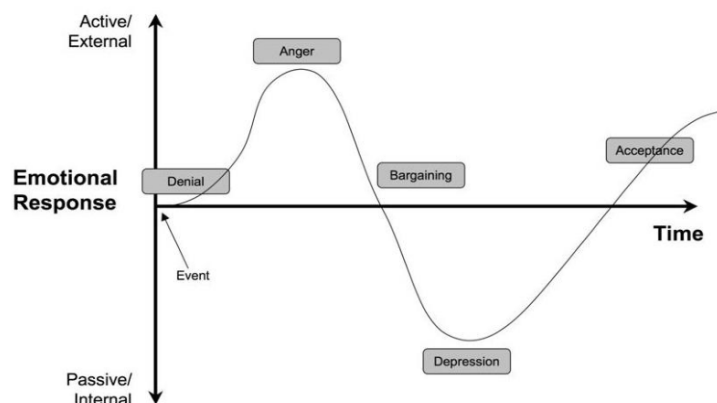


Figure 2. 1 Kübler-Ross five stages of grief model

a. Denial

According to Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), a person who has lost a loved one faces denial as the first stage in their grieving process. When they know that their loved one has died, at first their responses are being paralyzed

with shock or blanketed with numbness. However, it gives impact too much for their psyche, which at first they may be saying, “I cannot believe he is or she is dead.” Also, they begin to question how and why, “how did this happen?”, “why she or he died?” According to Kübler-Ross (1969) This stage, people may go through while they are facing loss, bereavement, or a significant change of life. This stage refers to the adoption of an escapist attitude, one that is automatically activated in people as a self-defense mechanism. They may go numb or persuade themselves that nothing has happened to avoid being hurt, until they are better prepared to accept the reality. People may think that life makes no sense and that the world has become meaningless.

As stated by Kübler-Ross & Kessler (2005), “They feel their lives are nothing without their loved ones. They may wonder how they can go on, so they try to find a way to get through each day simply”. However, when they feel hard to get through their lives, it means their feelings full of anger. Even if the grieving person is aware that their loved one has passed away, they frequently question whether death is real and continue to believe that the person's loved one is still alive and will eventually return. They could wonder if the people they care about are still traveling home. Additionally, those going through this stage could feel like the world is overpowering and pointless. Thus, it may bring them into the anger stage.

b. Anger

Then, after realizing what has really happened, they may burst into anger. In the anger stage, people may have a strong sense of unfairness, making them lapse into feelings of discontent and of bearing a grudge. Moreover, they may project this negative emotion not only onto God but also onto the people with whom they come into contact. Although giving vent to anger may seem frightening, it is necessary for grieving persons to feel the anger and manage it. Even though anger is usually considered to be a negative emotion, it is still a crucial part of the healing process.

In this stage, grieving person's anger presents in many ways, such as anger at they loved one because she or he did not take better care of her or himself or anger to themselves because they did not take better care of they loved one as stated by Kübler-Ross & Kessler (2005), "Besides becoming angry with others, we become angry with ourselves, mad at what we did or did not do.". According to Kübler-Ross (1969) when the denial has been overcome and the person has become aware of his or her illness, the question of "Why me?" results in expressions quintessential of the second stage is anger (Kübler-Ross, p. 40). In contrast to the stage of denial, this stage of anger is very difficult to cope with from the point of view of family and staff. The reason for this is the fact that this anger is displaced in all directions and projected onto the environment at times almost at random. Intellectually, the grieving person knows that their loved ones did not want to die, but emotionally all they know is that he or she did die. They also may experience

feelings of guilt when anger turned into them. When the feeling of guilt is too much for a grieving person, they may try to bargain by willing to do anything, so their loved ones return to their lives (Kübler-Ross & Kessler, 2005).

c. Bargaining

After the phase of anger, bargaining may show up. In this stage, individuals may feel repentant and make every effort to change themselves or negotiate with others out of a desire to return to their original lives. This situation may remain for an extended period. Once they recognize bargaining is not an effective coping strategy. The bargaining stage, accompanied by denial and anger. In other words, while the grieving person in the bargaining stage, they may feel denial, as well as anger. Kübler-Ross and Kessler as saying it (2005), “we do not enter and linearly leave each individual stage. We may feel one, then another, and back again to the first one”.

The grieving person hopes that the death of their loved one is not happening or delayed, so they mostly said “if only” and “what if” statements. For example, when their loved ones are died because of a car accident while they were driving, unconsciously the grieving person will say ‘if only I had driven that car, he or she would still be alive’ or ‘what if. He or she was at home, he or she would still be alive.’ It is happening because grieving person feels guilty to themselves, which is part of bargaining as stated by Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), “guilt is often bargaining’s companion.” They blame themselves because they could not save their loved ones, or they could

not stop the bad things that happen to their loved ones. However, they often wish to back in that time to stop the bad things and save their loved ones as described by Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), “we want life returned to what it was; we want our loved one restored. We want to go back in time: find the tumor sooner, recognize the illness more quickly, and stop the accident from . . . if only, if only, if only”.

The grieving person try to negotiate their way out of the hurt of the loss of their loved ones because of the tragic reality that happened to them; their loved ones are truly gone. From this, the grieving person will enter the next stage, the depression stage as they could not do what they want to do in the bargaining stage. However, griever may get discouraged and enter the stage of depression.

d. Depression

Depression can be described as a phase in the process of dying in which the thoughts and feelings of the previous stages are supplanted by past and future losses (Kübler-Ross, p.69). Kübler-Ross divided depression into two types: one is reactive depression, and the other is preparatory depression. Reactive depression involves the reaction that may be triggered by a more or less recent loss, while preparatory depression is an emotional response experienced by those who are approaching an anticipated loss. If those who are grieving are allowed to express such feelings of sorrow and depression, they may finally be able to face reality, while also experiencing gratitude to

those who have accompanied them as they went through the depression stage (Kübler-Ross, 1969; 1997).

When the grieving person's life is filled with overwhelming feelings of depression, it gives impact to how they through their life. According to Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), "if you find a way to get through your daily activities, each of them seems as empty and pointless as the last one." Then, they do not want to care about anything. They lose appetite, have difficulty in sleeping, feel impaired in work, have difficulties to concentrate, and have lack of energy, as stated by Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), "mourner may be in the midst of life and yet not a participant in all the activities considered living: unable to get out of bed; tense, irritable, unable to concentrate; unable to care about anything."

In the other hand, not all people can see the way the grieving person response to their depression as something commonly happened. Some of them may think that the grieving person's depression as a sign of mental illness. However, depression is a way to help the grieving person to explore their loss.

e. Acceptance

Finally, having gone through so many ups and downs, griever may reach the acceptance stage, in which they learn how to live with their suffering or difficulties. Acceptance does not mean that it is alright to lose someone or something important, however. Rather, the term refers to the way

people must learn how to live with reality. In this stage, the acceptance for the grieving person is not about them being all right or liking the situation of the loss of a loved one, but it is about them accepting the reality that their loved ones are physically gone and recognizing that their loved ones are never back to this world. According to Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), the grieving people in this stage “start the process of reintegration, trying to put back the pieces that have been ripped away”. Then, they readjust their lives. They try to move forward with hope, without anger, and a better understanding of oneself.

According to Kübler-Ross (1969, p. 92) Acceptance should not be mistaken for a happy stage. It is almost void of feelings. It is as if the pain had gone, the struggle is over, and there comes a time for “the final rest before the long journey” as one patient phrased it. When the grieving person heals, they learn who they are and who their loved one. They realize their lives have been ripped away when they are grieving, so they should go back. In addition, the acceptance stage brings them closer to other people who also they love, such as families, friends, etc. Furthermore, they will begin a new relationship. Their bonds are stronger than before.

Kübler-Ross’s stages of grief are not meant to be complete or chronological (i.e., there are no defined sequence). In other words, not everyone who experiences grief will feel all five of the response nor will everyone who does go through that experience do so in any particular order.

The assumption is that the reaction to loss is as unique as the person experiencing them (March Lim, 2013).

3. Synopsis *Peaky Blinders*

Peaky Blinders is a 2013 British drama series that tells the story of the criminal gang of the same name. Led by Thomas Shelby, they control Birmingham during the 1920s and 1930s. Through bribery, violence, extortion and illegal trafficking, they consolidate their grip on the city. Their ambition to amass ever more power brings them into conflict with major rival gangs and political groups. Violence, betrayal, murder and corruption are central themes in the series. The series has a total of six seasons, with the sixth and final season appearing on Netflix in 2022.

The series is characterized by a unique style and setting that is entirely consistent with zeitgeist of the early 20th century. During the six seasons of the series, we are introduced to many different characters. While some characters only have a significant role for a few episodes, others are inseparable from the course of the series. Thomas Shelby is the main character of the series and is played by Irish actor Cillian Murphy. He heads the Shelby family and he is the leader of the *Peaky Blinders*. Tommy is cool, calculating and ruthless, but also charming and loyal. He does everything he can to improve his own position and his family's power.

Along with his brothers, he served during the war. This traumatic experience changed him forever. In the series, we see how he brings power,

money and enemies to the *Peaky Blinders*. The charming and lovely Grace is the first and only woman who manages to thaw Tommy's cold heart. Originally lodged with the Shelby's to spy for the police, she falls hopelessly for Tommy's charms. After a difficult start full of lies and heartbreak, the two find each other and their love grows into a strong bond of trust. Although Grace is completely loyal to Tommy, she is distrusted by Polly and Arthur. His love for Grace makes Tommy stronger, but also more vulnerable. She is the only thing he still truly cares about and enemies can hurt him.

B. Previous Studies

This research is not the first investigate about five stages of grief by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross. There are several studies about five stages of grief. The First, *Punto y Sequido (Period with Continuation): Exploring the Five Stages of Grief in Music* (2023) by Guillermo Reyes Keymolent. This research aims to find out about five stages of grief by Kübler-Ross in music from a variety of artistic expressions, such as classically canon composers like Francesco Paolo Tosti and Franz Liszt, contemporary composers like living African-American composer. The music studied goes from early classical music, Mexican Folk music, and contemporary music. The results of this research show that in particular music, tunes and lyrics contain five stages of grief. Grief is experienced in different ways and the music studied demonstrates how one can go through these different stages.

The second previous study, according to Sin (2022) entitled *Analyzing The Grief of Naomi in The Book of Ruth*. This research focus on how Naomi

dealt with her grief in the six stages of grief, namely: denial, anger, bargaining, depression, acceptance, and finding the meaning and then take the implication for the ministry during the pandemic of Covid-19. This research analyzed the grief of Naomi in the book of Ruth by using the six stages of grief by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross and David Kessler. The result from the study showed that anger and depression are visible in the story of Naomi. Acceptance is not explicit. There is no denial, bargaining, and finding the meaning stages in Naomi's grief. She was still struggling with her grief, although she could accept the new situation with the marriage of Ruth and Boaz and the birth of Obed.

The third, according to Nurjanah (2023) entitled *Five stages of grief in C.S. Lewis' Novel A Grief Observed*. This research aims to analyze the stages of grief (death and dying) using Kübler-Ross theory in C. G. Lewis novel *A Grief Observed* (1961). This research is qualitative, using a content analysis approach. The novel gathered data through words, phrases, and sentences. The result of this research showed that the main character, Lewis, finally manages the five stages of denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance. Moreover, with his acceptance of the death of his wife, he can capture the world in more meaningful ways and find peace in his heart.

The fourth, according to Indrarti (2018) entitled *Jack Salmon's Grief on Susie's Death in Alice Sebold's The Lovely Bones*. This research aims to analyze This study aims at analyzing Jack Salmon's grieving process in Alice Sebold's *The Lovely Bones* using one of the theories of psychology, the

Stages of Grief by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross. The focus of this study is to find out Jack Salmon's response toward Susie's death. Thus, this study seeks to expose how Jack Salmon's response toward Susie's death can change his life psychologically. This research applies literary criticism since the researcher uses literary work to be analyzed by description, analysis, and interpretation. The results of this study indicate that Jack Salmon's response toward Susie's death by shocked, disbelief, anger, resentment, guilt, regret, depression, and acceptance. In the acceptance stage, some of his feelings in the previous stage still occur such as, sadness and emptiness, which he response it by acceptance. Finally, the researcher concludes that Jack Salmon's response toward Susie's death with a variety of responses in each of the stages of grief.

The last previous study used in this research is Chien & Wang (2020) *The Dynamics of Hope in Unkrich and Molina's Coco*. This research aim to analyzes how the characters in Lee Unkrich and Adrian Molina's animated film *Coco*, mainly Mamá Imelda, Héctor, and Miguel, manage their emotional responses when they are facing loss, bereavement, or other significant changes in their lives. The Research used Kübler-Ross's ideas to explore coping mechanisms that can help manage difficult times in life, while also suggesting the benefits of maintaining a positive mindset through hope. The research used five-stage model of grief to analyze how these characters go through the grieving process. Moreover, in order to suggest how those who are grieving can enter into positive states of mind, the study expands on Kübler-Ross's original model by incorporating a positive mindset of hope.

The correlation between the previous studies and this study is the same Kübler-Ross model to analyze with different objects. Based on the five previous studies above, the five studies used Elisabeth Kübler-Ross's theory, namely the five stages of grief; anger, denial, bargaining, depression and acceptance. Novelty on the research, the researcher chose Thomas Shelby in Steven Knight's film series entitled *Peaky Blinders* as the object of research because there has been no research on the five stages of grief experienced by Thomas when facing the death of Grace Burgess. This research is important because many people try to survive in life when facing the loss of a loved one.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Every researcher has the design of the research to do the research or academic writing. The process of conducting the research, it needs a best role as guidance, for that the writer needs to make a model about the research. In this research at time, the writer uses qualitative research, by using descriptive method. According to John W. Creswell (1994) qualitative research method is one type of method for describing, exploring and understanding the meaning that a number of individuals or groups of people ascribe to social or humanitarian problems (Creswell, 2007). Qualitative research tends to be an effort to generate descriptions and situational interpretations of phenomena that the researcher can offer colleagues (Stake, 2010).

A qualitative approach is applied through the description of data analysis. The researcher used Steven Knight's *Peaky Blinders* film series starting from the third season to be analysed. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. Descriptive qualitative approach is a method that analyses the status, an object, a condition, a mechanism or a class of phenomena in the present. The purpose of the qualitative approach is to conclude certain events encountered by individuals or groups in everyday life (Lambert, et.al, 2012: p.255).

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method based on the analysis that the researcher examined the psychological state of the main character using Kubler Ross's theory through the dialogues and scenes in *Peaky Blinders* film series. The researcher used his own interpretation with additional theories to analyse the data found from the research object.

B. Data and data Source

The data of this research are collected from *Peaky Blinders* film series. This series is political history and dramatial crime based from true story gangster in Birmingham by Steven Knight. This film series contains 6 seasons, but first and second seasons are not included in the research because they do not provide the data required to analyze the Stages of Grief that happened to Thomas Shelby facing his wife's death, Grace Burgess. The data of this research are all the captured pictures and the transcript script from scenes and dialogues, acts, and utterances by Thomas Shelby in the *Peaky Blinders* film series.

The data presented in the form of dialogues and scenes of the filmseries, indicating the grief response of the main character in the *Peaky Blinders*. The researcher watch and analyzed the film series in detail to find the data which are dialogues and scenes related to indicate Thomas Shelby experiences of grief. The source of all the data is taken from the *Peaky Blinders* film series in seasons three up to five, directed and written by Steven Knight.

C. Research Instruments

According to Creswell (2014), qualitative researcher collect data themselves through examining documents, observing behaviour, or interviewing participants. They may use protocols or instruments to collect data, but the researcher is the one who actually collects the information. They tend not to use or rely on questionnaires or instruments developed by other researchers (Creswell, 2014). Heigham and Crocker (2009) state that the research instrument in data collection is that the researcher can react, anticipate, and adjust to the data source and research environment. In this research, the researcher is the main instrument, as a data collector, processor and evaluator.

According to Moleong (2001), the researcher is the qualitative method's key instrument. Although the researcher is the primary instrument in qualitative research, the researcher has a central role as a designer for data collectors, analyzers, data documenters, and research reporters. The data in this research was obtained by dialogues and captured picture from scenes in the *Peaky Blinders* film series that already reexamine by the researcher to determine the data and describe it using the documentation method.

D. Data Collection Techniques

The data collecting is method to get the accurate data. The data is used to explain a process or preparation analysis an object that research. According to Creswell (2014), there are four types of data collecting technique, they are Observations, Interviews, Documents and Audio Visual Materials. The function from the data collecting is to get information and give information to easier analysis an object that will be researched by the researcher. To corellate the research objectives, the researcher watched Steven Knight's *Peaky Blinders* film series, searched for relevant research and theories, and provided answers and explanations to the questions as a result of the data in the form of dialogues and behaviours performed by Thomas Shelby in the film series using qualitative descriptive techniques.


From the explanation above, the researcher use data collection technique in the form of documents. In this research, the process of data collecting includes the following steps:

1. The researcher read and understand the theory used in this research, Stages of Grief theory by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross. Then, the researcher watches *Peaky Blinders* film series intensively to find Thomas Shelby which has category as the Kübler-Ross model. Furthermore, the researcher chooses Thomas Shelby as the character to analyze.

2. The researcher identified Stages of Grief, such as denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance in Thomas Shelby. While identifying, the researcher also reads some references such as journals, thesis, articles, and eBooks, which are related to the Stages of Grief.
3. The researcher concluded to answer the problem of the study. This procedure is making a conclusion based on the data that have been analyzed. The researcher collected the data into a table list. This table consist of data columns, data location (season/episode/time) and the data itself. It is one only section, including stages of grief experiences.

In order to facilitate research in grouping data, researcher make codes for each data.the code contains data number, main character, five stages of grief and time of documentations. For example:

Table 3. 1 Data Collection

Data	Codes	Explanation
 <p data-bbox="371 1715 759 1823">“Get me a fucking ambulance now!”</p>	<p data-bbox="826 1464 995 1644">01/MC/DN/ S03.EPS02. 56.59</p>	<p data-bbox="1018 1464 1366 1935">1 is data number, this data is categorized as Denial in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Denial is a person’s initial reaction while they are facing loss, bereavement,</p>

		<p>or a significant change of life. In which they cannot accept the reality of the situation. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The picture and text shows Thomas is shouting to everyone to call an ambulance immediately. in Thomas's mind maybe grace who was shot can still be saved and deny her death. But grace's death is inevitable she dies in Thomas's arms. This stage will continue into the anger stage.</p>
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Meaning of Codes: 01/MC/DN/S03.EPS02.56.59

01: 1st Datum

MC: Main Character (Thomas Shelby)

DN: Denial from The Five Stage of Grief

S03.EPS02.56.59: Data Time in Movie

E. Data Validation Technique

According to Creswell (2009) put down as data validity into eight techniques approved to gain the data validity as follows:

1. Examines demonstrate from the authority and handling it to compose cohesive rationale for motifs to triangulate diverse data sources of insight.
2. Uses investigator checking and go through appraise the exactness of the qualitative decision by revolving the final statement or circumstance descriptions and asking the investigator whether the researcher believe that the investigator is true.
3. Interprets the findings, uses prosperous and specification descriptions.
4. Formulates what bias suggests in the context of the study.
5. Presents any disadvantageous or contradictory material that runs antithetical to the topic.
6. Allocates a significant aggregate of stage in the field.
7. Increases the validate of the story uses peer debriefing.
8. Uses an outside investigator go through the integrated research

According to statement above, the researcher decide to use investigator to check the validation of this research. The researcher chooses Mrs. Yustin Sartika, S. S., M. A., as the validator. She is an expert in the field of movie criticism and literatur theory, to ensure that the data is

valid. In this case, the expert will be in charge of verifying the validity of the research data.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

According to Creswell (2014) there are 6 steps of Data Analysis Technique for qualitative Research;

1. Organizing and Preparing The Data for Analysis.

These steps include transcribing interviews, optically scanning materials, typing field notes, cataloguing all visual materials, and sorting and organising data into different types depending on the source of information. The researcher will first type all field notes including observation notes and interview notes. The conversations among the students that have been recorded will also be typed in order to make a transcription of the conversations based on the data records.

2. Reading and Looking at All the Data.

This step provides an overview of the information and an opportunity to reflect on its overall meaning. The entire data transcription including student transcriptions, interview transcriptions and all field notes will be read and understood by the researcher.

3. Starting Coding All of the Data.

Coding is the process of organising data by grouping pieces (or segments of text or images) and writing a word representing a category in the margin.

4. Using the Coding Process to Produce a Description of the Setting or People and Categories or Themes for Analysis.

Description involves rendering detailed information about people, places or events in a setting. After coding the data, the researcher aims to categorise the data classification.

5. Advancing How Descriptions and Themes Will Be Represented in Qualitative Narratives

The results of the previous step will be organised in detail and well-structured based on the qualitative design.

6. Making Interpretations in Qualitative Research from Findings or Results.

These lessons can be the researcher's personal interpretations, presented in the understandings that the researcher brings to the study from culture, history, and personal experience.

From the 6 steps of data analysis technique in qualitative research by Creswell (2014) above, the researcher adopted it into 5 steps as the following;

1. Organizing and preparing the data for analysis.
2. Reading or looking at all the data.

3. Starting coding all of the data.
4. Using the coding process to generate a description of the setting or people as well as categories or themes for analysis.
5. Making an Interpretation in Qualitative Research of the Findings or Results.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the results of the findings and discussions in the *Peaky Blinders* film series analysed using Elisabeth Kübler-Ross's Stages of Grief theory. Based on the research problem, the researcher discussed how one of the characters in the film series, Thomas Shelby, responded to the death of his wife, Grace Burgess, based on Elisabeth Kübler-Ross' theory.

A. Findings

In this chapter the researcher describes the data that found from *Peaky Blinders* film series by Steven Knight and analyzed with Kübler-Ross's theory about five stages of grief. The researcher describes the data that is analyzed by looking at the text and scene in the film series that describes the main character's circumstances, expressions, and behaviors. The data are categorized into five groups of stages of grief based on Kübler-Ross's theory (1969). It is denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance.

The death of Grace Burgess makes Thomas Shelby goes through a grieving process in his life. In that, he goes through five stages of grief, such as denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance. In the denial stage, his response is shocked and disbelief. Then, the next phase is anger and resentment as her response to the anger stage. Furthermore, guilt and regret as his response in the bargaining stage. In the depression stage, he feels deeply about sadness, emptiness, and loneliness. Thus, in the acceptance stage, some of his feelings in

the previous stage still occur such as, sadness and emptiness, which he response it by acceptance. Finally, Thomas accepted Grace's death as part of his life that he had to live with.

Research findings in *Peaky Blinders* film series by Steven Knight

Table 4. 1 Research Findings

	Stages	Number
Stages of Grief	Denial	3
	Anger	5
	Bargaining	7
	Depression	11
	Acceptance	4
	Total Data	30

1. Thomas Shelby’s Stages of Grief

1. The Denial Stage

The person in denial may initially respond with paralysis from shock or numbness. Then, they may respond with disbelief that their loved one has died. According to Kübler-Ross, the first thing a person experiences when hearing the news of their loved one's death is denial and disbelief. Denial helps them to face their feelings of grief. (Kübler-Ross, 1969) From the five stages of grief based on Kübler-Ross’s theory that was explained before, the researcher found 3 denial stage experienced by the main character in *Peaky Blinders* film series.

During the dinner, Father Hughes and Patrick Jarvis show up, catching Thomas unawares, and they meet secretly in the concert hall. They tell Thomas that the Russians want to inspect the vehicles he has prepared for them, and that the Duke has sent his niece Tatiana Petrovna to have a look. Thomas declines to take her to the factory but they give him no choice. Tatiana appears at the dinner and tells Thomas that the sapphire Grace is wearing was cursed by a gypsy. Thomas attempts to get Grace to take off the necklace, telling her he cannot have anything bad happen to her and that he needs her. A man enters and shouts, “For Angel!” before shooting Grace in the upper chest. The Peaky Blinders brutally beat the man, and the dinner event turns to chaos as Thomas shouts for an ambulance for Grace. It is shown as scene and dialogue below:

1) 01/MC/DN/S03.EPS02.56.59



Figure 4. 1 The Denial Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Italian Assassin: “For Angel!”

(gun shot sound)

(Shocked)

Thomas: “Get me a fucking ambulance now!”

The above dialogue and scene shows that Thomas Shelby started his grief by entering the denial stage with shock as his reaction. Thomas is

shouting to everyone to call an ambulance immediately. In Thomas's mind maybe grace who was shot can still be saved and deny her death. But, grace's death is inevitable she dies in Thomas's arms. He was very shocked which shows by the scene that he panicked and screamed as loud as he could. panic is his reaction of shock, which indicates he was not ready to accept the bad reality if he might lose his wife. This phase will continue into the anger stage.

The main character still often believes that Grace is still alive. Wherever Thomas is, grace will be right by his side. When Thomas offered to kill Hughes for free as long as Mrs. Romanov agreed. Tatiana commented about how Thomas was able to continue business despite losing his wife a few days ago. She added that Thomas didn't love Grace. Tommy went ahead and choked Tatiana. He told her that Grace's spirit was with him, telling him not to trust these people. Thomas told Tatiana to just get him the permission to kill Hughes. This case which shows in this data below:

2) 14/MC/DN/S03.EPS03.57.34



Figure 4. 2 The Denial Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Tatiana: "You are able to continue your business dealings even after what happened. Perhaps you didn't love her."

Thomas: “She’s here by my side, and she says, “don’t trust these people.”.”

The data above shows the main character responds for denies Tatiana's statement that Thomas does not love grace. He believes that the dead grace remains by his side and watches over Thomas to always be careful to anyone, especially his business partners. Whatever happens good and bad grace will always be by thomas' side. Another data show the denial stages of the main character he felt heavy to go through his life because of his intense sadness by the loss of his wife. In addition, he found it hard to live his life due to the deep sadness of losing his wife. When he thought too much about his loss, in dying Thomas called out her name.

3) 16/ MC/DN/S03.EPS04.42.51



Figure 4. 3 The Denial Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Thomas: “Grace”

In the scene Thomas is seen being horribly beaten by two henchmen. Then, they taking him to a deserted building. In his dying state Thomas is babbling, calling out the name of grace. This shows that Thomas really loves grace whatever his condition, even though he is dying he still thinks of Grace. Thomas denies the feeling that Grace was gone by

calling her name as if grace was by his side. This happens because he has not fully accepted the death of grace, his wife. His reaction indicates that Thomas is still in the denial phase, it was important for him because it gave his moments away from his pain.

2. The Anger Stage

Anger does not have to be logical or valid. They may be angry to themselves; they loved one, the situation, and God. In this stage, they are also feeling of sadness, panic, hurt, and loneliness which are appear stronger than ever. Anger and resentment as the common reaction that they do on this stage. In addition, anger is just another indication of the intensity of their love for their loved one. Kubler-Ross (1969) stated that after someone realizes what has really happened, they may burst into anger. In the anger stage, people may have a strong sense of unfairness, making them lapse into feelings of discontent and of bearing a grudge. In this stage they may be angry to the God, the situation, the loved one or they angry with themselves. In the anger stage, people may have a strong sense of unfairness, making them lapse into feelings of discontent and of bearing a grudge.

From the five stages of grief based on Kübler-Ross's theory that was explained before, the researcher found 5 anger stage experienced by the main character in *Peaky Blinders* film series. The death of the main character's wife was changing his life. The main character feels his life was changed in the day that his wife had shoot. Feeling the deep sadness

of losing his beloved wife made him feel that his life was so bad. He is full of anger with the death that happened to his wife because it is an unwanted situation for him.

After several days from Grace funeral, John and Arthur went inside the office to speak to Thomas. They told Thomas that they had killed Angel Changretta while he lay inside the hospital. They also took care of the Italians within Birmingham. Vicente Changretta and his wife were fleeing the country and would head to Liverpool to await a ship to New York. Thomas wanted Vicente alive; he ordered Arthur and John to kill his wife and bring Vicente to him. John didn't want to kill Mrs. Changretta because she used to be their school teacher. It is supported by this dialogue below:

1) 03/MC/AG/S03.EPS03.06.24

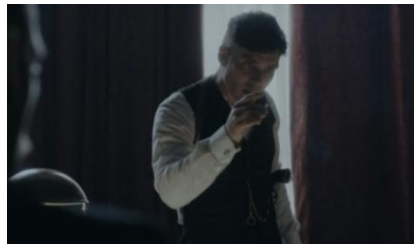


Figure 4. 4 The Anger Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Thomas: “You pick him up and bring him to me, who’s got travelling with him?”

Arthur: “His wife.”

Thomas: “What?”

Arthur: “His wife.”

Thomas: “So shoot her, and bring him to me.”

The main character's anger is shown by how he give an order to vengeance his death wife. In the dialogue, Thomas stated that he wanted to avenge Grace's death by hunting down Vicente Changretta alive. He did not even hesitate to tell Arthur to kill his wife at once. Thomas didn't care; he pointed out that if Mrs. Changretta was a nice woman, she'd go to heaven. So, that he would feel what Thomas felt.

2) 04/MC/AG/S03.EPS03.06.31



Figure 4. 5 The Anger Stage of Thomas Shelby.

John: "Tommy? Mrs Changretta was a teacher at our school."

Arthur: "Shes a good woman Tom. A good woman."

Thomas: "Well, if she's a good woman, then she'll go to heaven, eh, Arthur?"

The feeling of anger which happened to Thomas makes him out of control. In the dialogue, Thomas states that he doesn't care that Madame Changretta is a good person. It doesn't even matter that she used to be the teacher of the three of them. Thomas is consumed by revenge. The dialogue indicates that Thomas is in a phase of anger facing Grace's death with a desire for revenge. When Athur tells him that Mrs Changretta used to be their teacher and a good woman, Thomas does not care. A good woman will go to heaven like Grace.

3) 05/MC/AG/S03.EPS03.06.47



Figure 4. 6 The Anger Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Thomas: “Just do what’s on the list. Nothing else. Then burn it. And don’t speak on the phones. The fucking secret service is listening.”

Thomas: “And I want that old man alive. I wanna do it myself.”

Thomas states that he only wants Arthur to bring the Vicente Changretta alive. Thomas wants to avenge what happened to grace. Nothing else matters to Thomas. Other data show the main character's anger towards Arthur and John. The main character has feelings of guilt towards his wife’s death. The dialogue indicates that Thomas is in a phase of anger facing Grace's death with a desire for revenge. Thomas takes his anger out on Arthur and John. He gives them a task and a list to do, but they feel uneasy about killing Mrs Changretta. It can be seen in the previous data.

4) 06/MC/AG/S03.EPS03.07.41



Figure 4. 7 The Anger Stage of Thomas Shelby.

John: “You saw Michael before us.”

Arthur: “For fuck’s sake, John.”

Thomas: “Because the legitimate business, John, is the priority. Legitimate business...”

John: “Since when?”

(banging the table)

Thomas: “Since my fucking wife took a bullet meant for me!”

In the dialogue, Thomas expresses his anger to John over the death of his wife. John does not accept that Thomas met Michael first rather than him and Arthur. John argued with Tommy. Arthur told him not to argue, but he continued. John wanted to know why he spoke to Michael first. Because the legal business that was taken care of by Grace during her lifetime is now taken care of by Michael. This shows Thomas' guilt because Grace was involved in Thomas' business, resulting in Grace being shot and dead. The dialogue "since my wife took a bullet meant for me" indicates that Thomas' anger on the basis of Grace's death was caused by Thomas' mistake in involving his wife in this business. Also shown in the scene is Thomas pointing a finger and shouting. This indicates anger due to Grace's grief that it was Thomas' fault that Grace was shot dead.

5) 13/MC/AG/S03.EPS03.38.21



Figure 4. 8 The Anger Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Thomas: “This is the end.”

Thomas: “It was your tongue that gave the order.”

Thomas: “I’ll take your tongue first. Then I’ll take your ears.”

The feeling of resentment filled his soul. He goes to the basement quickly and wants to kill him. He tried to take revenge to kill that man. The dialogue shows that the main character has a sense of anger and resentment towards Vicente Changretta for giving the order to kill Grace. After capturing him, he plans to take revenge by cutting out his tongue. Thomas was enveloped in anger. John opened the suitcase which contained several razors. Tommy took one and chose to cut off Vincent’s tongue. As he reached for Vicente’s tongue, he realized that he needed Vicente to explain why he killed Grace.

Along his stage of anger, Thomas expressed his feelings all out, and it helps him in the healing process. His anger itself is an indication of his love for his wife is powerful. Although there are many emotions under his anger, it is the reaction that he used most to manage his unstable emotion.

3. The Bargaining Stage

According to Kübler-Ross (1969) Bargaining is a grieving person's effort to postpone or reverse the inevitable grief and loss by remaining the past. They also hope that the death of their loved one is not happening or delayed, so they mostly said "if only" and "what if" statements. It is happening because the grieving person feels guilty to themselves, which is part of bargaining, as stated by Kubler-Ross (1969), "guilt is often bargaining's companion." In addition, they blame themselves because they could not save the loved one, or they could not stop the bad things that happen to the loved one. In this stage someone who is experiencing grief or someone who is diagnosed with a deadly illness wants a cure or a longer time to survive, but usually the additional time given will never be enough so they will continue to bargain. However, they often wish to back in that time to stop the bad things and save their loved ones. From the five stages of grief based on Kübler-Ross's theory that was explained before, the researcher found 7 bargaining stage experienced by the main character in *Peaky Blinders* Film series.

In the film series, the main character makes various efforts to be able to negotiate and accept his situation that his wife has really died. He makes various efforts to be able to return to living a normal life like when his wife was alive. It takes a very long time with the various efforts he

makes. Thomas and Charlie camped the night with Johnny Dogs by the river. He told Charlie that Grace was gone and they needed to get things straight. Thomas wanted to keep things the way they were with Grace's clothes and things. He told Charlie that Grace would never come back, but she would be in their hearts forever. Even the horse kept Thomas remembering Grace as it was her favorite horse. Dialogue with Charlie, Thomas and Garce's son, was a good idea for him to do as a first attempt to negotiate with the grief he had just experienced after his wife's death. This can be seen in the following data:

1) 07/MC/BG/S03.EPS03.14.58

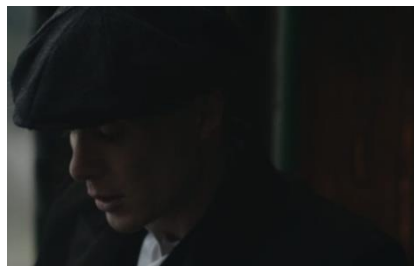


Figure 4. 9 The Bargaining Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Thomas: “Now, remember last night when you asked after mama?”
Thomas: “She’s gone Charlie, and there’s a few things we need to get straight.”

The text of Thomas' dialogue shows that he is bargaining. Thomas talks to Charlie that Grace will not return. However, some things must go on as they should. How revenge must be paid for, an eye for an eye. In the bargaining process this often happens, but as long as a person can still control himself, the bargaining process will be passed even though it is

difficult. Thomas expressed that some day we will be okay and should move on. In another data, shows the main character attempt to negotiate the situation.

2) 08/MC/BG/S03.EPS03.15.10



Figure 4. 10 The Bargaining Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Thomas: “there’s her photographs. There’s her clothes. I’ll keep things the way they are in the room.”

The text of the dialogue shows that he is bargaining. Thomas tries to remember what grace's things are in their room. He wants to be able to remember and feel when Garce was still alive. He still keeps grace's belongings. This indicates that during the bargaining phase, Thomas still wanted to keep the grace items in their place. Thomas could have thrown them away or replaced them with new items, but he did not. He chose to keep the goods in place, this shows the unstable nature of not being able to move on from grace. It shows in the data as follow.

3) 09/MC/BG/S03.EPS03.15.22



Figure 4. 11 The Bargaining Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Thomas: “Just keep things the way they are.”

Thomas will forever keep Grace's things in their room. He will not move, throw away, or even exchange them for new things. Thomas will continue the live without Grace with Charlie. He chose to keep the goods in place, this shows the unstable nature of not being able to move on from grace.

In another data, shows the main character attempt to negotiate the situation by moving with Tatiana in Hampton Court. In his journey to move on, the main character choosen Tatiana but it is bad decision. He realizes that when he goes on a room with her as an attempt to forget his grief after losing his wife. His attempt to move on made him remember Grace in his life. In this case, the maincharacter just remembered for a while but still continue with Tatiana.

4) 17/ MC/BG/S03.EPS05.42.10



Figure 4. 12 The Bargaining Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Tatiana: “Tommy, You love her.”

Thomas: “What are you fucking saying?”

Tatiana: “You want her?”

Thomas: “Who the fuck are you, eh?”

In the dialogue above Thomas goes to Tatiana's room where he engages her in erotic asphyxiation cutting off her breath until Thomas hallucinates seeing Grace. In his hallucination, Thomas asks Tatiana who you are. Then, he sees Grace in Tatiana's shadow. It is an attempt to postpone death by bargaining with people who are considered to be able to help him. The data indicates that Thomas is in a distracted state. In this case is a stage of Thomas' bargaining when facing the grief of Grace's death.

5) 18/ MC/BG/S03.EPS05.44.39



Figure 4. 13 The Bargaining Stage of Thomas Shelby.

The scene above shows that the shadow on the window is Thomas ex-wife, Grace Burgess. In fact, the one standing is Tatiana. This is evidence that Thomas is imagining the figure of Grace who is in the room with him. The scene indicates the bargaining stage. It can be seen that Thomas has not been able to move on from Grace. Thomas' attempt to let go of Grace by trying to be with Tatiana seems to bring Thomas' memories with Grace. The next scene will show that what in Thomas' mind was Grace, not Tatiana. Another data show the bargaining stages of the main character as follow.

6) 19/ MC/BG/S03.EPS05.45.00



Figure 4. 14 The Bargaining Stage of Thomas Shelby.

The scene above is actually Thomas being with Tatiana. However, because Thomas is still bound by the figure of Grace, everything in the scene will show the figure of Grace in Thomas view. This is a scene that indicates that thomas is trying to heal from grace's grief. Thomas' body is with tatiana but in his hallucinations he is still with grace.

Another data shows the other attempt to bargain the situation, it shows in this data below:

7) 21/MC/BG/S03.EPS06.45.53



Figure 4. 15 The Bargaining Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Tatiana: "...and 5,000 pounds to help you through the grief of losing your wife."

Thomas: "You didn't even come close."

In the scene and dialogue shows Tatiana paid Thomas and asked for five grand as payment for the sex. She asked for another five grand for helping Thomas get over Grace, but he didn't pay her because he still grieved his loss. In the scene and dialogue, Tatiana pays Thomas and asks for five thousand dollars as payment for the sex. She asks for another five thousand dollars for helping Thomas forget Grace, but Thomas does not pay her because he is still mourning her loss. He firmly says you didn't make it. this explains that Thomas is still grieving and the bargaining stage, no one can replace Grace, even any woman, as the woman who stole Thomas' heart.

4. The Depression Stage

The grieving person goes straight into depression when bargaining is no longer an effective coping mechanism. However, a grieving person may become discouraged and entered a stage of depression. They realize postponing and reversing grief and loss are not possible, so they respond

by the feeling of emptiness, sadness, and loneliness which present to themselves. they may have loss of appetite, difficulty sleeping, impaired in work, difficult to concentrate, and lack of energy, as stated by Kübler-Ross (1969), mourner may be in the midst of life and yet not a participant in all the activities considered living: unable to get out of bed; tense, irritable, unable to concentrate; unable to care about anything. Kübler-Ross (1969) stated that depression is a stage whereby individuals are in a state of low mood and often engage in a version to activities.

From the five stages of grief based on Kübler-Ross's theory that was explained before, the researcher found 11 depression stage experienced by the main character in *Peaky Blinders* film series. Life changes that experienced by Thomas Shelby after the death of his wife make him not ready to accept that. He feels his life is meaningless with his wife's absence. During his life, he was pleased with wife and a child who complements in that. However, when Grace died, he feels that his life is never the same again. The loss of her really hurts him. Also, it made burden him to face his life. He keeps awake for a few week to blame himself, it did not help him at all. He still felt that pain. It shows in data as follow:

1) 02/MC/DP/S03.EPS03.02.17



Figure 4. 16 The Depression Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Ada: "He is back."

John: "Was he out there all night?"

Ada: "Every night since the funeral he comes back in the morning to see Charles and feed the horses and when it gets dark, he goes off again."

In the scene it is shown that Thomas has just returned home on horseback. In the dialogue text Ada Shelby adds that after Grace's funeral Thomas always came home in the morning to meet his son, Charles, and feed his horse. When night fell he just left somewhere, disappearing for the night. This indicates that Thomas is depressed by isolating himself, not being able to sleep and restricting himself from meeting other people after Grace's death. This depression stage is also the stage when individuals begin to understand the certainty of loss and are able to express themselves through overwhelming feelings of hopelessness, frustrations, and plans for the future. The next data shows that the main character undergoes changes in attitude and behavior as he faces his wife's death.

2) 12/MC/DP/S03.EPS03.28.43



Figure 4. 17 The Depression Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Thomas: “My wife was wearing it, the night she was shoot and I lie awake at night at 04.00 am in the fucking morning and I blame myself for her death. I pushed some people too far.”

Madame Boswell: “You want me to tell you the jewel is cursed. And then her death won’t all be your fault.”

The dialogue shows that the main character has a great sense of guilt. He feels that Grace's death is the result of his mistake of not being able to take good care of his wife. He also regrets Grace's death because he feels that he still has mistakes that he has made and brought Grace into a dangerous life. He could only stay up all night and blame the others. Madame Boswell knew that Thomas wanted some sort of scapegoat in order to move on with life. She told Thomas that the jewel was cursed. That was enough for Tommy as he left Madame Boswell. The main character’s stage of grief also seen in the other data below.

3) 15/MC/DP/S03.EPS04.33.05



Figure 4. 18 The Depression Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Thomas: “I am working for the god of the company”

Polly: “You’re grieving, and when you grieve, you make bad choices.”

Polly: “I know, I did it myself.”

The dialogue shows that the main character is depression. When someone in depression stage, he can’t think straight or clear enough to make decision. Polly said that when someone is grieving they will make bad decisions. Thomas couldn’t believe that he couldn’t trust anyone in the company with their secrets. Polly asked Thomas how last night had gone; he responded that he had gotten information from Tatiana; however, Polly thought otherwise. Everyone thought otherwise, to be honest. Thomas commented about the lack of respect that he got from everyone in the family. According to Polly, Thomas is making bad decisions. The main character’s stage of grief also seen in the other data.

4) 22/ MC/BG/S04.EPS02.56.43



Figure 4. 19 The Depression Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Thomas: “He’s just not here anymore.”

Thomas: “It’s like with Grace, Arthur...they’re jus gone. Just fucking gone.”

In the dialogue Thomas met with Arthur in an alley. Arthur couldn’t get over John’s death. Arthur was enjoying the smell of Birmingham and Small Heath as he remembered the good times they had had with John. Thomas felt empty, just like the time Grace had died. Thomas took out his pistols to fire a few rounds to let out his anger. John's death brings back Thomas' memories and feelings, empty, angry and grief just like after Grace's death which until then was unfinished. This adds to Thomas' grief remembering the feeling of the time when grace was shot dead.

The main character prefers a quiet atmosphere or she is more withdrawn than usual. And also the drugs and whiskey that Thomas took resulted in Grace's hallucinations. The main character feels too depressed to be anywhere by himself. Then, the next data below shows that feeling of the main character when he faces his halucinate Grace depression stage.

Another data also shows his depression stage in this film series by this data below:

5) 24/ MC/DP/S05.EPS01.20.30



Figure 4. 20 The Depression Stage of Thomas Shelby.

“Is that what it’s for, the warmth? The warmth.”

Thomas: “All this time”

Grace: “I know, our love still remains”

Grace: “But you have to listen to the voices that you hear, do what they tell you to do”

Grace: “Too much to do, Grace”

Thomas camped in the middle of nowhere. He continued to drink some kind of medicine out of a vial. Out of the blue, Grace appeared on the other side of the campfire. She asked Thomas if she was now his genie, who could be summoned by his vial of dope. Thomas told Grace that he only took the dope to take his pain away. Thomas was in grace's arms. she was advising thomas about his problem that you Thomas, should listen to the people around him, do what they say. but Thomas, there was too much to do, Grace. he was so under pressure that night. and then Grace's ghost just disappeared. This scene has proved that when Thomas was in his most difficult time, all he had in his head and hope was to have Grace by his

side, not anyone else. Then, the next data below show another feeling of the main character when he faced his depression stage.

6) 25/ MC/DP/S05.EPS03.36.15



Figure 4. 21 The Depression Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Grace: "Happy or sad Thomas?"

Grace: "I warn you. I'll break your heart"

In the scene Jessie wants Tommy to speak out against fascism, but Thomas is drunk and can't speak clearly. He ends up spilling champagne all over the table, which makes Jessie decide to leave and speak another time. When Thomas is alone at the garrison pub, he hallucinates about Grace. Grace says exactly the same things they said when they first talked. Grace offers Thomas a sad or happy song. Thomas' seating position is exactly as it was then. However, his expression makes it clear that he is depressed and confused now. It brings back memories for Thomas. The data after this will show Thomas hallucinating Grace, as shown below.

7) 26/ MC/DP/S05.EPS04.01.14



Figure 4. 22 The Depression Stage of Thomas Shelby.

In the scene the appearance of grace in Thomas' dreams is so frequent and disturbs Thomas' sleep. It can be seen in the episode when Thomas is asleep he sweats very much accompanied by delirium like a nightmare. Thomas enters the phase of stage fourth which is the Depression. Other data also shows the appearance of Grace in Thomas' hallucination as follows:

8) 27/ MC/DP/S05.EPS04.29.25

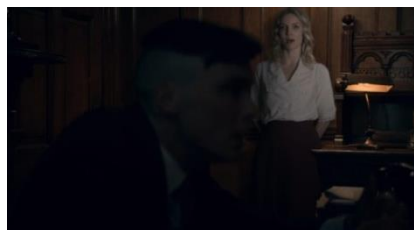


Figure 4. 23 The Depression Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Grace: "You have to listen to the voices that you hear. Do what they tell you to do"

Grace: "You don't have to rub the lamp any more to summon the genie"

Grace: "It wasn't the blue stone, Tommy"

Grace: "It was you"

Grace: "It was you"

In the scene shows Thomas invited Oswald to the party and said that he could bring anyone he chose from his family. Oswald told Thomas that he would attend the party alone and left Thomas' office. Oswald left, Thomas was alone and Thomas' hallucinations of Grace became stronger and stronger. Grace said she could summon a genie even though she was no longer on drugs. Grace blamed Thomas that her death was not due to the curse of a blue stone necklace given to her by Thomas, but rather this curse was from You! My death was because of you Thomas! Grace clutched her necklace to her bloodied chest. He looked at the river, where she saw a ship full of coal passing by. He sees Grace lying on the coal and sees himself as the captain of the ship. It's a sign for gipsy. Other data also shows the same thing as follow:

9) 28/ MC/DP/S05.EPS05.33.47



Figure 4. 24 The Depression Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Thomas: "Push he button. Unlock the door and come home to me"
(engine starts)

In the scene Thomas got into his car and took a sip of opium. He immediately saw Grace in his rear-view mirror. She tells him to start his car so he can get back to her. Tommy hesitates, but he starts the car, thinking it will explode. It didn't. He turns around, but Grace is no longer

there. Previously, Thomas meets Ada and explained that it was Section D, Branch, or Intelligence that had killed Ben. He added that a child had died because of the explosion. He blamed himself for that. He could not accept the irony that he was trying to do the right thing, and it had led to the death of an innocent child. Ada told Tommy that he shouldn't have given himself that excuse, but he couldn't help it. The child wouldn't have died if he had persisted with his bad intentions. Other data also shows the same thing as follow:

10) 29/ MC/DP/S05.EPS06.01.02.06



Figure 4. 25 The Depression Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Thomas: "It doesn't make sense"

Arthur: "let's go inside, we'll work it out.. Have a drink."

Thomas: "I need to walk"

Grace: "The work is all done, Tommy. It's all done. We can walk away from all this. It's so easy. It's so soft. Such a small change."

In this Scene Thomas and Arthur return to his mansion; he tells Arthur that he thinks he has found the person he can't beat. Arthur asked Thomas if it was Mosley, but he wasn't entirely sure. Things don't make sense to Thomas. Arthur invited him in for a drink, but he declined and walked hurriedly into the cornfields. Thomas hallucinate Grace. she says it's all over Thomas, it's done. We can get away from it all. Come with me

Thomas, it's very easy. Thomas is invited by Grace to kill himself to end his suffering and be with her. This indicates how depressed Thomas was in the face of the fact that he could not defeat Mosley. On the other hand, his grief at losing Grace caused him to hallucinate that all this was over, come with me, Grace said. the dialogue means that it is an invitation to commit suicide so that Thomas is free from his depression and reunited with Grace.

11) 30/ MC/DP/S05.EPS06.01.04.39



Figure 4. 26 The Depression Stage of Thomas Shelby.

In this scene Thomas is very depressed after the past few episodes often hallucinating about Grace, finding an opponent he can't beat and persuading Grace to end her life. Pulls out a gun, pulls the trigger and screams loudly. Then a black screen appears for the end of season five of the *Peaky Blinders* film series.

5. The Acceptance Stage

According to Kübler-Ross and Kessler (2005), a grieving person in this stage starts the process of reintegration, trying to put back the pieces that have been ripped away. Then, they readjust with their life. They try to

moving forward with hope, without anger, and a better understanding of oneself.

From the five stages of grief based on Kübler-Ross's theory that was explained before, the researcher found 4 acceptance stage experienced by the main character in *Peaky Blinders* film series. The fifth and final stage of acceptance is when the dying person takes care of their fate and does not get angry or depressed about it. According to Kübler-Ross, acceptance is the stage of realization. The person understands that they need to accept the loss instead of just being silent and accepting the loss. They realize that the loss is not their fault and that good can come from the pain of loss. For example, finding ways to comfort and heal (Kübler-Ross, 1969). However, acceptance does not mean that it is okay to lose someone or something loved.

During his recovery, Thomas realised that he had to accept his wife's death as a permanent reality, and he had to move on with his life. He also realised that there were many things he needed to fix, such as his job and his relationship with his family. However, it was not easy for him to do so. At this stage, he needs a lot of effort as he goes through this stage which makes him have to go through life, conflicts with the mafia, political movements, business developments, and the collapse of stocks in America. However, it was the people around Thomas that got him through it.

1) 10/MC/AC/S03.EPS03.15.47



Figure 4. 27 The Acceptance Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Thomas “But she is not gonna be coming back, so it’s just you and me.”

The text shows that the main character already felt that he accepted and reconciled with his grief because of Grace's death. Thomas realised that grace was forever gone, leaving him and Charlie in this world to carry on living. Rather, the term refers to the way people must learn how to live with reality. The other data found by the researcher in the acceptance stage is as follows:

2) 11/MC/AC/S03.EPS03.15.53

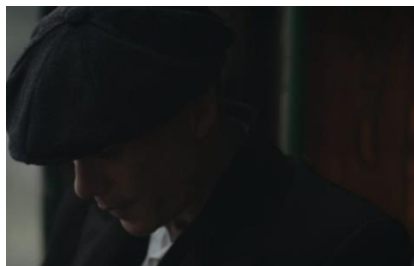


Figure 4. 28 The Acceptance Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Thomas: “She’ll be with us in our hearts ‘cause we love her.”

Thomas and Charlie camped the night with Johnny Dogs by the river. He told Charlie that Grace was gone and they needed to get things straight. Tommy wanted to keep things the way they were with Grace's clothes and things. He told Charlie that Grace would never come back, but she would be in their hearts forever. Thomas was clearly grieving with no shoulder to cry on but show must go on. The text shows the main character has realized that he can never forget his sadness. However, he had to accept the situation, and he did it. Because Thomas knew that grace would live on forever in their love.

The other data showing Thomas' acceptance is when Grace's dream is successfully realised by Thomas by opening an orphanage institution. It will be shown as follow:

3) 20/ MC/AC/S03.EPS06.03.43



Figure 4. 29 The Acceptance Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Thomas: "You hear that, Grace?"
(children giggling sound)

The scene above shows the opening of The Grace Shelby Institute for orphans. After giving a short speech, Thomas walks into the hall where Grace's portrait stands. Thomas looked at Grace Portrait saying do you hear it, it is the voice of a cheerful child, Thomas proudly realize Grace

dream of opening an institute for children. This indicates that Thomas has accepted grace's death by recognising her as the name of their children's institution. The stage of acceptance can also be seen in the following data:

4) 23/ MC/AC/S04.EPS05.15.43



Figure 4. 30 The Acceptance Stage of Thomas Shelby.

Thomas: "Fuck now my hand shakes"

Lizzie: "It's ok Tom. We'll be ok."

Thomas "All this death, Lizzie. Fuck, let's have some life, eh?"

The scene shows Thomas returning to the office, where Lizzie kept him accompanied him through the night. He invited Lizzie for a drink, but she no longer drank liquor because she was pregnant. Lizzie told Thomas the big news and confirmed that the baby could only be his. Thomas tried to get the baby aborted, but Lizzie told him that she was keeping the baby. Thomas hands were shaking as he talked to Lizzie about what had happened earlier. The dialogue "all this death..." could refer to the death of Thomas' loved one Grace and also the recent death of Thomas' brother John. Then, it followed by the acceptance dialogue that we have to live decently after going through all this. Lizzie tried to keep Thomas from thinking of the events earlier, but things just kept playing inside his head.

B. Discussion

Based on collected data, the researcher find 30 data from *Peaky Blinders* film series by Steven Knight on third season to fifth season. This research analyzes the stages of grief that experienced by Thomas Shelby in *Peaky Blinders* film series based on the dialogue text and scene. This research used theory from Elisabeth Kübler-Ross theory to find out the stages of grief that the main character goes through in dealing with his grief. Based on that theory can conclude that there are 5 stages of grief, those are Denial, Anger, Bargaining, Depression, and Acceptance.

The dominant data in this study is the depression stage. In this study, researcher found 11 data on the stages of depression in Steven Knight's *Peaky Blinders* film series. The main character goes through the depression stage in a fairly difficult time until he can finally accept and live with the fact that Grace has died. The main character tries various ways to come to terms with his wife's death. Initially he chose to isolate himself from people and blame himself for Grace's death, until finally avenging Grace's death. But this is where new conflicts arise.

During the process of stages that have been experienced by Thomas, the implementation of the revenge of his wife's death to the Changretta mafia family makes a complicated conflict between the two sides of the gangster. As a result, the death of John Shelby's brother reminds Thomas of his wife's grief. In the course of his business Thomas meets the Grand Duchess Tatiana who in her efforts to heal Thomas' grief due to his wife's death but still Thomas still cannot resolve his grief.

The data that appears the least in this study are denial and acceptance. In this film series in the third to fifth seasons, the main character is depicted as being able to respond to every event he experiences well. So that when it comes to the acceptance stage, the main character can go through it even though at certain times he feels very difficult with attempts to negotiate and depression over the situation.

In some bargaining data and some depression data, it shows that the main character cannot manage his emotions and self well so that in the end he falls into bargaining and depression which is quite complicated, which when this happens it has a negative impact on him in responding to his wife's death, such as taking revenge, blaming himself, attempting suicide and consuming drugs and alcohol. In one of the data it was written that the main character thought that when his wife died it was his fault, causing insomnia and hallucinations, but with the support of the people around him, especially Lizzie who was pregnant with Thomas's second child, he was able to get through the depression stage and was able to accept his wife's death, he was able to live his life again. that's how grace is gone but his love will remain eternal and life must continue as it should.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter the researcher drawn conclusions after analyzing *Peaky Blinders* film series based on Kübler-Ross's theory of stages of grief in the discussion of chapter IV. The researcher will also provide some suggestions for readers and for future researcher who will use the same theory or object as this research.

A. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis about stages of grief experienced by the main character in *Peaky Blinders* film series by Steven Knight, the researcher make conclusion that the main character experiences grief due to several things, such as when he lost his brother who died of conflict with Changretta family and when the main character faced the death of his wife.

The five stages of grief can help someone to undrestand how people deal with their losses and grief of someone or something loved. The death of the main character's wife causes him to go through a complicated grieving process in his life. The main character went through all of the stages of grief based on Kübler-Ross Theory. There are denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance.

In the denial stage, the main character's response is disbelief and inability to accept reality. When the main character hugs the body of his wife who was shot dead in front of him, it makes the main character shocked and disbelieving. The main character thought that his wife's death could still be saved.

In the anger stage, the main character feels that his wife's death made his life very difficult, so he expresses his anger by planning to take revenge on the head of the Changretta family, Vicente, because of his wife's death. In another case, after the death of his wife, the main character then lost his younger brother in a conflict with the Changretta family, which made him angry and caused him grief.

In the bargaining stage, the main character tries to come to terms with his wife's death by trying to give Tatiana a chance. He thinks that doing so is a good idea to help him deal with his wife's death and live with it. But it didn't work at all. The main character remains haunted by Grace

In the depression stage, the main character feels deep sadness and loneliness as he tries to negotiate the situation to live with the death of his wife. The depressive stage is shown when the main character feels that he is the cause of his wife's death. Other data shows that the main character also consumes alcohol and drugs, resulting in severe hallucinations, insomnia and suicide attempts. The main character thinks that when someone loses a loved one, then his life will also end, it's just a matter of time, that's what the main character feels.

In the acceptance stage, some of the main character's feelings in the previous stage still reappear, such as loneliness and memories with his wife. However, in the story the main character accepts his wife's death. The main character founded an orphanage institution as an effort to realise his wife's dream. In other data, it is mentioned that the main character accepts a new person in his

life because she has been working with the main character for a long time and is pregnant from the main character. The most dominant stage faced by the main character in dealing with his grieving period is depression.

B. IMPLICATIONS

Implication is a consequence or direct result of the findings of scientific research. The results of this study are about the 5 stages experienced by the main character in *Peaky Blinders* film series by Steven Knight. These stages are denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance. The main character experiences all five stages based on Kubler-Ross' theory of the five stages of grief. The protagonist goes through five stages of grief when facing the death of his wife due to a business conflict.

The research that has been conducted has implications in the field of education and also future research. In connection with this, the following are the implications that can be provided: Based on the research above, the influence of the environment, the people around someone who is experiencing grief due to something that happened and opens up by sharing what is felt has an important role. In the bargaining process, it will determine how the end of the stage of someone who is experiencing grief. In the *Peaky Blinders* film series, the main character is fortunate to have a strong personality in principles and processes that help him to bargain and complicated depression with the situation and in the end he is at the final stage in the grieving stage, which is acceptance.

The researcher concludes that when we are in grief, we must find the right person or environment to help us through the stages of grief so that in the end we can accept the grief we experience, even though it takes a lot of effort and a long time.

C. SUGGESTIONS

Based on the description above, here are some suggestions the researcher has made for readers, other researchers, and educational prose related to the exploration of the stages of grief theory. The suggestions purpose of the proposal as follows.

The researcher can conclude that when someone faces a grief and sadness, they will go through several processes that help them to finally accept the grief that is being experienced. According to Kübler-Ross, there are at least 5 stages that people will go through to accept the grief process, they are; Denial, Anger, Bargaining, Depression, and Acceptance. However, a person may not experience all of the five stages mentioned, someone may only experience some of the five stages. It can be only three or four from all of them. They even end up not being able to accept the grief they experience for certain reasons, especially when they lose a loved one.

For the other researcher, this research just only focused on explaining about the stages of grief that experienced by the main character facing the death of his wife in *Peaky Blinders* film series by Steven Knight on third into fifth season only. The researcher hope that this research can be a reference for the other

researcher. For teaching and learning process. The researcher hopes that this research can help in the application of stages of grief theory into literary work.

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APPENDICES

VALIDATION

The thesis data entitled *Thomas Shelby's Stages of Grief as Reflected in Peaky Blinders Film Series* has been validate by Yustin Sartika, S.S., M.A, in

Sukoharjo, 25 Maret 2024



Validator,



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yustin Sartika', written over a faint horizontal line.


Yustin Sartika, S.S., M.A.



NIP. 198510242019032009



Research Findings


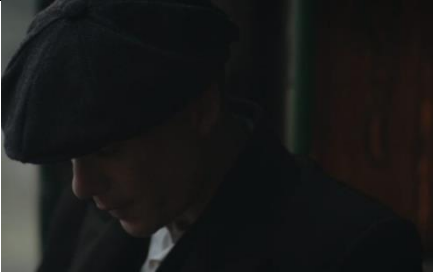
Num.	Data	Data Code	Explanations
1.	 <p>“For Angel!” (gun shot sound) (Shocked) “Get me a fucking ambulance now!”</p>	01/MC/ DN/S03. EPS02.5 6.59	1 is data number, this data is categorized as Denial in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Denial is a person’s initial reaction while they are facing loss, bereavement, or a significant change of life. In which they cannot accept the reality of the situation. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The picture and text shows Thomas is shouting to everyone to call an ambulance immediately. In Thomas's mind maybe grace that was shot can still be saved and deny her death. But grace's death is inevitable she dies in Thomas's arms. This stage will continue into the anger stage.
2.	 <p>“He is back.” “Was he out there all night?” “Every night since the funeral he comes back in the morning to see</p>	02/MC/ DP/S03. EPS03.0 2.17	2 is data number, this data is categorized as Depression in the stages of grief. in the scene it is shown that Thomas has just returned home on horseback. in the dialogue text Ada Shelby adds that after Grace's funeral Thomas always came home in the morning to meet his son, Charles, and feed his horse.


	Charles and feed the horses and when it gets dark, he goes off again.”		When night fell he just left somewhere, disappearing for the night. According to Kubler-Ross Depression can be described as a phase in the process of dying in which the thoughts and feelings of the previous stages are supplanted by past and future losses. (Kubler-Ross, 1969)
3.	 <p>“You pick him up and bring him to me, who’s got travelling with him?”</p> <p>“His wife.”</p> <p>“What?”</p> <p>“His wife.”</p> <p>“So shoot her, and bring him to me.”</p>	03/MC/ AG/S03. EPS03.0 6.24	3 is data number, this data is categorized as Anger in the stages of grief. In the dialogue Thomas stated that he wanted to avenge Grace's death by hunting down Vicente Changretta alive. He did not even hesitate to tell Arthur to kill his wife at once. So, that he would feel what Thomas felt. Kubler-Ross (1969) states that once a person realises what has happened, they may explode in anger. In the anger stage, people may have strong feelings of injustice, leading them to fall into feelings of dissatisfaction and resentment. (Kubler-Ross, 1969)
4.		04/MC/ AG/S03. EPS03.0 6.42	4 is data number, this data is categorized as Anger in the stages of grief. In the dialogue, Thomas states that he doesn't care that Madame Changretta is a good person. it



	<p>“Tommy? Mrs Changretta was a teacher at our school.”</p> <p>“Shes a good woman Tom. A good Woman.”</p> <p>“well, if she’s a good woman, then she’ll go to heaven, eh, Arthur?”</p>		<p>doesn't even matter that she used to be the teacher of the three of them. Thomas is consumed by revenge. Kubler-Ross (1969) stated that after someone realizes what has really happened, they may burst into anger. In the anger stage, people may have a strong sense of unfairness, making them lapse into feelings of discontent and of bearing a grudge. (Kubler-Ross, 1969)</p>
5.	 <p>“Just do what’s on the list. Nothing else. Then burn it. And don’t speak on the phones. The fucking secret service is listening.”</p> <p>“And I want that old man alive. I wanna do it myself.”</p>	05/MC/ AG/S03. EPS03.0 6.47	<p>5 is data number, this data is categorized as Anger in the stages of grief. In the dialogue, Thomas states that he only wants arthur to bring the Vicente Changretta alive. Thomas wants to avenge what happened to grace. Nothing else matters to Thomas. Kubler-Ross (1969) states that once a person realizes what has happened, they may explode in anger. In the anger stage, people may have strong feelings of injustice, leading them to fall into feelings of dissatisfaction and resentment. (Kubler-Ross, 1969)</p>



<p>6.</p>	 <p>“You saw Michael before us.” “For fuck’s sake, John.” “Because the legitimat business, John, is the priority. Legitimate business...” “Since when?” (banging the table) “Since my fucking wife took a bullet meant for me!”</p>	<p>06/MC/ AG/S03. EPS03.0 7.41</p>	<p>6 is data number, this data is categorized as Anger in the stages of grief. in the dialogue, Thomas expresses his anger to John over the death of his wife. John does not accept that Thomas met Michael first rather than him and Arthur, because the legal business that was taken care of by Grace during her lifetime is now taken care of by Michael. Kubler-Ross (1969) stated that after someone realizes what has really happened, they may burst into anger. In the anger stage, people may have a strong sense of unfairness, making them lapse into feelings of discontent and of bearing a grudge. (Kubler-Ross, 1969)</p>
<p>7.</p>	 <p>“Now, remeber last night when you asked after mama?” “She’s gone Charlie, and there’s a few things we need to get straight.”</p>	<p>07/MC/B G/S03.E PS03.14. 58</p>	<p>7 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text of Thomas' dialogue shows that he is bargaining. Thomas talks to Charlie that Grace will not return. However, some things must go on as they should. How a</p>


			revenge must be paid for, an eye for an eye.
8.	 <p>“There’s her photographs. There’s her clothes. I’ll keep things the way they are in the room.”</p>	08/MC/B G/S03.E PS03.15. 10	8 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text of the dialogue shows that he is bargaining. Thomas tries to remember what grace's things are in their room. He wants to be able to remember and feel when Garce was still alive. He still keeps grace's belongings.
9.	 <p>“Just keep things the way they are.”</p>	09/MC/B G/S03.E PS03.15. 22	9 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Bargaining is an attempt to postpone. In this stage, individuals make every effort to negotiate with the situation to return to their original lives. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The text of the dialogue shows that he is bargaining. Thomas will forever keep Grace's things in their room. He will not move, throw away, or even exchange them for


			new things. He will continue the live without Grace with Charlie.
10.	 <p>“But she is not gonna be coming back, so it’s just you and me.”</p>	10/MC/ AC/S03. EPS03.1 5.47	10 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. The text shows that the main character already felt that he accepted and reconciled with his grief because of Grace's death. Thomas realised that grace was forever gone, leaving him and Charlie in this world to carry on living. According to Kubler-Ross Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to accept the loss and not just trying to bear with it quietly. They understand that the loss is not their fault and finds good that can come out of the pain of loss; for example, finding ways for comfort and healing. (Kubler- Ross, 1969)
11.	 <p>“She’ll be with us in our hearts ‘cause we love her.”</p>	11/MC/ AC/S03. EPS03.1 5.53	11 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. The text shows the main character has realized that he can never forget his sadness. However, he had to accept the situation, and he did it. Because Thomas knew that grace would live on forever in their love. According

			<p>to Kubler-Ross Acceptance is a stage of realization. Individuals understand that they have to accept the loss and not just trying to bear with it quietly. They understand that the loss is not their fault and finds good that can come out of the pain of loss; for example, finding ways for comfort and healing. (Kubler-Ross, 1969)</p>
<p>12.</p>	 <p>“my wife was wearing it, the night she was shoot and I lie awake at night at 04.00 am in the fucking morning and I blame myself for her death. I pushed some people too far.”</p> <p>“You want me to tell you the jewel is cursed. And then her death won’t all be your fault.”</p>	<p>12/MC/ DP/S03. EPS03.2 8.43</p>	<p>12 is data number, this data is categorized as Depression in the stages of grief. The dialogue shows that the main character has a great sense of guilt. He feels that Grace’s death is the result of his mistake of not being able to take good care of his wife. He also regrets Grace's death because he feels that he still has mistakes that he has made and brought Grace into a dangerous life. He could only stay up all night and blame the others. According to Kubler-Ross Depression can be described as a phase in the process of dying in which the thoughts and feelings of the previous stages are supplanted by past and future losses. (Kubler- Ross, 1969)</p>

<p>13.</p>	 <p>“This is the end.”</p> <p>“It was your tongue that gave the order.”</p> <p>“I’ll take your tongue first. Then I’ll ake your ears.”</p>	<p>13/MC/ AG/S03. EPS03.3 8.21</p>	<p>13 is data number, this data is categorized as Anger in the stages of grief. Kubler-Ross (1969) stated that after someone realizing what has really happened, they may burst into anger. In the anger stage, people may have a strong sense of unfairness, making them lapse into feelings of discontent and of bearing a grudge. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) The dialogue shows that the main character has a sense of anger and resentment towards Vicente Changretta for giving the order to kill Grace. After capturing him he plans to take revenge by cutting out his tongue. Thomas was enveloped in anger.</p>
<p>14.</p>	 <p>“You are able to continue your business dealings even after what happened. Perhaps you didn’t love her.”</p> <p>“She’s here by my side, and she says, “dont’t trust these people.”.”</p>	<p>14/MC/ DN/S03. EPS03.5 7.34</p>	<p>14 is data number, this data is categorized as Denial in the stages of grief. The dialogue shows that the main character denies Tatiana's statement that Thomas does not love grace. He believes that the dead grace remains by his side and watches over Thomas to always be careful to anyone, especially his business partners. According to Kubler-Ross Denial is a person’s initial reaction while they are facing loss, bereavement, or a significant</p>


			change of life. In which they cannot accept the reality of the situation. (Kubler-Ross, 1969)
15.	 <p>“I am working for the god of he company”</p> <p>“You’re grieving, and when you grieve, you make bad choices. I know, I did it myself.”</p>	15/MC/ DP/S03. EPS04.3 3.05	15 is data number, this data is categorized as Depression in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Depression can be described as a phase in the process of dying in which the thoughts and feelings of the previous stages are supplanted by past and future losses. (Kubler- Ross, 196 The dialogue shows that the main character is depression. When someone in depression stage, he can’t thinks straight or clear enough to make decision. Polly said that when someone is grieving they will make bad decisions. according to Polly, Thomas is making bad decisions in that time.
16.	 <p>“Grace”</p>	16/ MC/DP/ S03.EPS 04.42.51	16 is data number, this data is categorized as Depression in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Depression can be described as a phase in the process of dying in which the thoughts and feelings of the previous stages are supplanted by past and future losses. (Kubler- Ross, 1969) in the scene


			<p>Thomas is seen being horribly beaten by two henchmen. They take him to a deserted building. In his dying state Thomas is babbling, calling out the name of grace. This shows that Thomas really loves grace whatever his condition, even though he is dying he still thinks of grace.</p>
<p>17.</p>	 <p>“Tommy, You love her.” “What are you fucking saying?” “You want her?” “Who the fuck are you, eh?”</p>	<p>17/ MC/BG/ S03.EPS 05.42.10</p>	<p>17 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. This scene indicates that Thomas is bargaining to replace the figure of Grace in his life. Thomas goes to Tatiana's room where he engages her in erotic asphyxiation, cutting off her breath until Thomas hallucinates seeing Grace. In his hallucination, Thomas asks Tatiana who you are. Then, he sees Grace in Tatiana's shadow. According to Kubler-Ross, Bargaining is the third stage for people experiencing grief, he enters the phase of stage 3 which is the bargaining. This stage is an attempt to postpone death by bargaining with people who are considered to be able to help him. in this stage someone who is experiencing grief or someone who is diagnosed with a</p>


			<p>deadly illness wants a cure or a longer time to survive, but usually the additional time given will never be enough so they will continue to bargain (Kubler- Ross, 1969)</p>
18.		18/ MC/BG/ S03.EPS 05.44.39	<p>18 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. The scene above shows that the shadow on the window is Thomas ex-wife, Grace Burgess. In fact, the one standing is Tatiana. This is evidence that Thomas is imagining the figure of Grace who is in the room with him. According to Kubler-Ross, Bargaining is the third stage for people experiencing grief, he enters the phase of stage 3 which is the bargaining. This stage is an attempt to postpone death by bargaining with people who are considered to be able to help him. in this stage someone who is experiencing grief or someone who is diagnosed with a deadly illness wants a cure or a longer time to survive, but usually the additional time given will never be enough so they will continue to bargain (Kubler- Ross, 1969)</p>

<p>19.</p>		<p>19/ MC/BG/ S03.EPS 05.45.00</p>	<p>19 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross, Bargaining is the third stage for people experiencing grief, Thomas enters the phase of stage 3 which is the bargaining. this stage is an attempt to postpone death by bargaining with people who are considered to be able to help him. in this stage someone who is experiencing grief or someone who is diagnosed with a deadly illness wants a cure or a longer time to survive, but usually the additional time given will never be enough so they will continue to bargain. (Kubler- Ross, 1969) The scene above is actually Thomas being with Tatiana. However, because Thomas is still bound by the figure of Grace, everything in the scene will show the figure of Grace in Thomas view.</p>
<p>20.</p>	 <p>“You hear that, Grace?” (childern gigling sound)</p>	<p>20/ MC/AC/ S03.EPS 06.03.43</p>	<p>20 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross, Acceptance is the fourth stage for people experiencing grief, he enters the phase of stage 5 which is the Acceptance. For those grieving, this stage is about</p>


		<p>acceptance of the reality that their loved one is dead or is going to die. Though not comfortable about the loss of their loved one, mourners eventually realize that they cannot freeze the past; from now, they learn to adjust and to accept the reality that their beloved one has passed away. In order to reach the acceptance stage, reintegrate, and carry on with life, those who are grieving should not only accept that their loved one is truly leaving them, but also accept the mistakes they may make, if any, in order not to let themselves live guiltily afterwards (Kubler- Ross, 1969) The scene above shows the opening of The Grace Shelby Institute for orphans. After giving a short speech, Thomas walks into the hall where Grace's portrait stands. Thomas looked at Grace portrait saying do you hear it, it is the voice of a cheerful child, Thomas proudly realize Grace dream of opening an institute for children.</p>
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<p>21.</p>	 <p>"..and 5,000 pounds to help you through the grief of losing your wife." "You didn't even come close."</p>	<p>21/ MC/BG/ S03.EPS 06.45.53</p>	<p>21 is data number, this data is categorized as Bargaining in the stages of grief. in the scene and dialogue shows Tatiana paid Thomas and asked for five grand as payment for the sex. She asked for another five grand for helping Thomas get over Grace, but he didn't pay her because he still grieved his loss. In the scene and dialogue, Tatiana pays Thomas and asks for five thousand dollars as payment for the sex. She asks for another five thousand dollars for helping Thomas forget Grace, but Thomas does not pay her because he is still mourning her loss. He firmly says you didn't make it. this explains that Thomas is still grieving and the bargaining stage, no one can replace Grace, even any woman, as the woman who stole Thomas' heart. Bargaining is the third Kübler-Ross stage for people experiencing grief, he enters the phase of stage 3 which is the bargaining. this stage is an attempt to postpone death by bargaining with people who are considered to be able to help him. in this stage someone who is experiencing grief or someone who</p>
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			<p>is diagnosed with a deadly illness wants a cure or a longer time to survive, but usually the additional time given will never be enough so they will continue to bargain (Kubler- Ross, 1969)</p>
<p>22.</p>	 <p>“He’s just not here anymore.” “It’s like with Grace, Arthur...they’re jus gone. Just fucking gone.”</p>	<p>22/ MC/DP/ S04.EPS 02.56.43</p>	<p>22 is data number, this data is categorized as Depression in the stages of grief. Thomas enters the phase of stage 4 which is the Depression. During the fourth stage, the dying person begins to understand the certainty of death. Because of this, the individual may become silent, refuse visitors and spend much of the time crying and grieving. This process allows the dying person to disconnect oneself from things of love and affection. It is not recommended to attempt to cheer up an individual who is in this stage. It is an important time for grieving that must be processed (Kubler- Ross, 1969 In the scene and dialogue Thomas met with Arthur in an alley. Arthur couldn’t get over John’s death. Arthur was enjoying the smell of Birmingham and Small Heath as he remembered the good times they had had with John. Thomas felt empty, just like</p>


			<p>the time Grace had died. Thomas took out his pistols to fire a few rounds to let out his anger. John's death brings back Thomas' memories and feelings, empty, desperate, afraid of loneliness and grief just like after Grace's death which until then was unfinished. This adds to Thomas' grief remembering the feeling of the time when grace was shot dead.</p>
<p>23.</p>	 <p>“Fuck now my hand shakes” “It’s ok Tom. We’ll be ok.” “All this death, Lizzie. Fuck, let’s have some life, eh?”</p>	<p>23/ MC/AC/ S04.EPS 05.15.43</p>	<p>23 is data number, this data is categorized as Acceptance in the stages of grief. The Kübler-Ross stage for people experiencing grief, he enters the phase of stage 5 which is the Acceptance. For those grieving, this stage is about acceptance of the reality that their loved one is dead or is going to die. Though not comfortable about the loss of their loved one, mourners eventually realize that they cannot freeze the past; from now, they learn to adjust and to accept the reality that their beloved one has passed away. In order to reach the acceptance stage, reintegrate, and carry on with life, those who are grieving should not only accept that their loved one is truly leaving them,</p>


		<p>but also accept the mistakes they may make, if any, in order not to let themselves live guiltily afterwards (Kubler- Ross, 1969) The scene shows Thomas returning to the office, where Lizzie kept him accompanied him through the night. He invited Lizzie for a drink, but she no longer drank liquor because she was pregnant. Lizzie told Thomas the big news and confirmed that the baby could only be his. Thomas tried to get the baby aborted, but Lizzie told him that she was keeping the baby. Thomas hands were shaking as he talked to Lizzie about what had happened earlier. The dialogue "all this death..." could refer to the death of Thomas' loved one Grace and also the recent death of Thomas' brother John. Then, followed by the acceptance dialogue that we have to live decently after going through all this. Lizzie tried to keep Thomas from thinking of the events earlier, but things just kept playing inside his head.</p>
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<p>24.</p>	 <p>“Is that what it’s for, the warmth? The warmth.” “All this time” “I know, our love still remains” “But you have to listen to the voices that you hear, do what they tell you to do” “Too much to do, Grace”</p>	<p>24/ MC/DP/ S05.EPS 01.20.30</p>	<p>24 is data number, this data is categorized as Depression in the stages of grief. Thomas camped in the middle of nowhere. He continued to drink some kind of medicine out of a vial. Out of the blue, Grace appeared on the other side of the campfire. She asked Thomas if she was now his genie, who could be summoned by his vial of dope. Thomas told Grace that he only took the dope to take his pain away. Thomas was in grace's arms. She was advising thomas about his problem that you Thomas should listen to the people around him, do what they say. But Thomas, there was too much to do, Grace. he was so under pressure that night. and then Grace's ghost just disappeared. This scene has proved that when Thomas was in his most difficult time, all he had in his head and hope was to have Grace by his side, not anyone else.</p> <p>Thomas enters the phase of stage 4 which is the Depression. During the fourth stage, the dying person begins to understand the certainty of death. Because of this, the individual may become silent, refuse</p>
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			<p>visitors and spend much of the time crying and grieving. This process allows the dying person to disconnect oneself from things of love and affection. It is not recommended to attempt to cheer up an individual who is in this stage. It is an important time for grieving that must be processed (Kubler-Ross, 1969)</p>
<p>25.</p>	 <p>“Happy or sad Thomas?” “I warn you. I’ll break your heart”</p>	<p>25/ MC/DP/ S05.EPS 03.36.15</p>	<p>25 is data number, this data is categorized as Depression in the stages of grief. Thomas enters the phase of stage 4 which is the Depression. During the fourth stage, the dying person begins to understand the certainty of death. Because of this, the individual may become silent, refuse visitors and spend much of the time crying and grieving. This process allows the dying person to disconnect oneself from things of love and affection. It is not recommended to attempt to cheer up an individual who is in this stage. It is an important time for grieving that must be processed (Kubler- Ross, 1969) In the scene Jessie wants Tommy to speak out against fascism, but Thomas is drunk and can't speak clearly. He</p>

			<p>ends up spilling champagne all over the table, which makes Jessie decide to leave and speak another time. When Thomas is alone at the garrison pub, he hallucinates about Grace. Grace says exactly the same things they said when they first talked. Grace offers Thomas a sad or happy song. Thomas' seating position is exactly as it was then. However, his expression makes it clear that he is depressed and confused now. It brings back memories for Thomas.</p>
26.		26/ MC/DP/ S05.EPS 04.01.14	<p>26 is data number, this data is categorized as Depression in the stages of grief. In the scene the appearance of grace in Thomas' dreams is so frequent and disturbs Thomas' sleep. It can be seen in the episode when Thomas is asleep he sweats very much accompanied by delirium like a nightmare. Thomas enters the phase of stage 4 which is the Depression. During the fourth stage, According to Kubler-Ross Depression can be described as a phase in the process of dying in which the thoughts and feelings of the previous stages are supplanted by past and future losses. (Kubler-</p>

			Ross, 1969)
27.	 <p>“You have to listen to the voices that you hear. Do what they tell you to do”</p> <p>“You don’t have to rub the lamp any more to summon the genie”</p> <p>“It wasn’t the blue stone, Tommy”</p> <p>“It was you”</p> <p>“It was you”</p>	27/ MC/DP/ S05.EPS 04.29.25	27 is data number, this data is categorized as Depression in the stages of grief. Thomas enters the phase of stage 4 which is the Depression. During the fourth stage, According to Kubler-Ross Depression can be described as a phase in the process of dying in which the thoughts and feelings of the previous stages are supplanted by past and future losses. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) In the scene shows Thomas invited Oswald to the party and said that he could bring anyone he chose from his family. Oswald told Thomas that he would attend the party alone and left Thomas' office. Oswald left, Thomas was alone and Thomas' hallucinations of Grace became stronger and stronger. Grace said she could summon a genie even though she was no longer on drugs. Grace blamed Thomas that her death was not due to the curse of a blue stone necklace given to her by Thomas, but rather this curse was from You! My death was because of you Thomas! Grace clutched her necklace to her bloodied chest. He looked at the

			river, where she saw a ship full of coal passing by. He sees Grace lying on the coal and sees himself as the captain of the ship. It's a sign for gipsy.
28.	 <p>“Push he button. Unlock the door and come home to me” (engine starts)</p>	28/ MC/DP/ S05.EPS 05.33.47	28 is data number, this data is categorized as Depression in the stages of grief. Thomas enters the phase of stage 4 which is the Depression. In the scene Thomas got into his car and took a sip of opium. He immediately saw Grace in his rear-view mirror. She tells him to start his car so he can get back to her. Tommy hesitates, but he starts the car, thinking it will explode. It didn't. He turns around, but Grace is no longer there. Previously, Thomas meets Ada and explained that it was Section D, Branch, or Intelligence that had killed Ben. He added that a child had died because of the explosion. He blamed himself for that. He could not accept the irony that he was trying to do the right thing, and it had led to the death of an innocent child. Ada told Tommy that he shouldn't have given himself that excuse, but he couldn't help it. The child wouldn't have died if he had

			<p>persisted with his bad intentions. According to Kubler-Ross Depression can be described as a phase in the process of dying in which the thoughts and feelings of the previous stages are supplanted by past and future losses. (Kubler-Ross, 1969)</p>
<p>29.</p>	 <p>“It doesn’t make sense” “let’s go inside, we’ll work it out.. Have a drink.” “I need to walk” “The work is all done, Tommy. It’s all done. We can walk away from all this. It’s so easy. It’s so soft. Such a small change.”</p>	<p>29/ MC/DP/ S05.EPS 06.01.02. 06</p>	<p>29 is data number, this data is categorized as Depression in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Depression can be described as a phase in the process of dying in which the thoughts and feelings of the previous stages are supplanted by past and future losses. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) In this Scene Thomas and Arthur return to his mansion; he tells Arthur that he thinks he has found the person he can't beat. Arthur asked Thomas if it was Mosley, but he wasn't entirely sure. Things don't make sense to Thomas. Arthur invited him in for a drink, but he declined and walked hurriedly into the cornfields. Thomas hallucinates Grace. She says it's all over Thomas, it's done. We can get away from it all. Come with me Thomas, it's very easy. Thomas is invited by Grace to kill</p>

			himself to end his suffering and be with her.
30.	 <p>(scream)</p>	30/ MC/DP/ S05.EPS 06.01.04. 39	30 is data number, this data is categorized as Depression in the stages of grief. According to Kubler-Ross Depression can be described as a phase in the process of dying in which the thoughts and feelings of the previous stages are supplanted by past and future losses. (Kubler-Ross, 1969) in this scene Thomas is very depressed after the past few episodes often hallucinating about Grace, finding an opponent he can't beat and persuading Grace to end her life. Pulls out a gun, pulls the trigger and screams loudly. Then a black screen appears for the end of season five of the <i>peaky blinders</i> film series.